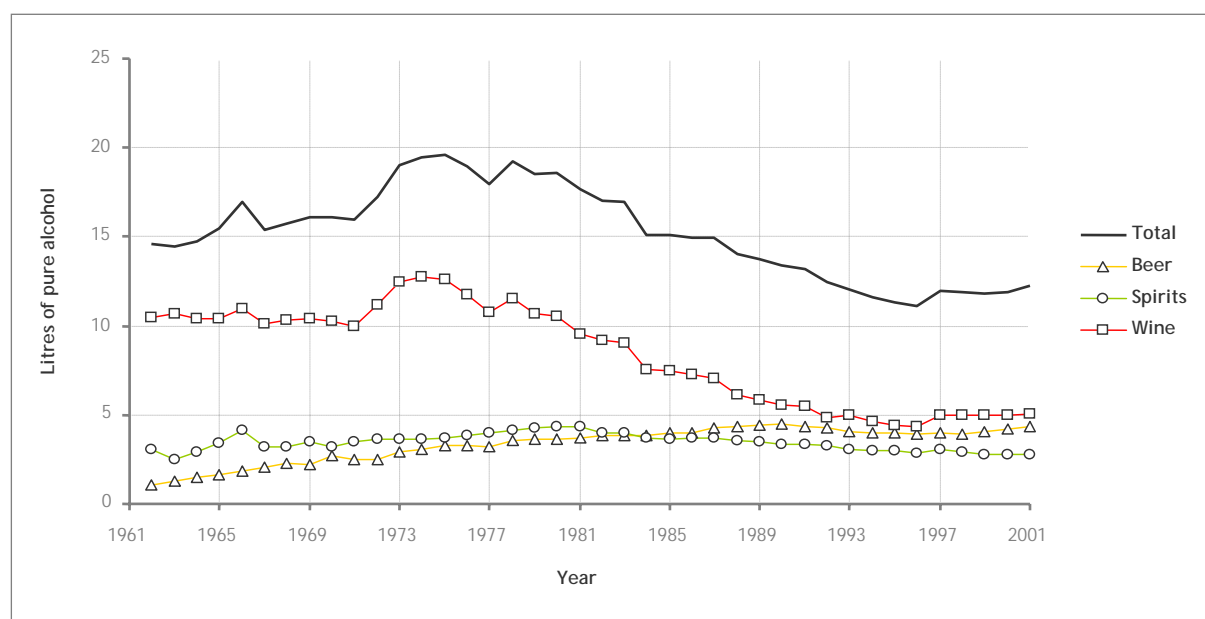


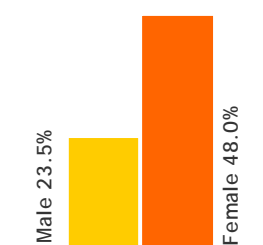
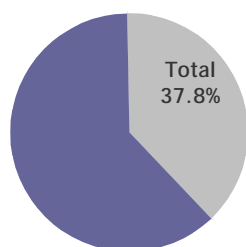
## SPAIN

### Recorded adult per capita consumption (age 15+)



Sources: FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations), World Drink Trends 2003

### Lifetime abstainers



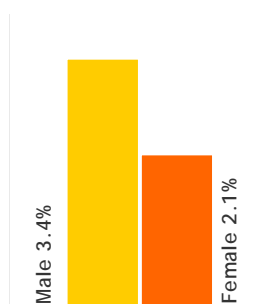
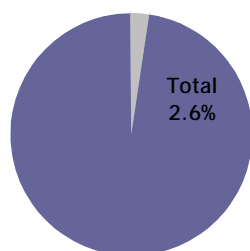
Data from the 2003 World Health Survey. Total sample size  $n = 6372$ ; males  $n = 2629$  and females  $n = 3743$ . Sample population aged 18 years and above.<sup>1</sup>

According to the 2001 National Health Survey (total sample size  $n = 22\ 012$ ; sample population aged 16 years and above), the rate of lifetime abstainers was found to be 37% (total), 22.7% (males) and 50.4% (females).<sup>2</sup>

According to the 2003 WHO GENACIS Study (regional survey; total sample size  $n = 1377$ , males  $n = 688$  and females  $n = 689$ ; age range 20 to 64 years), the rate of last year abstainers was 37.7% (total), 26.9% (males) and 48.7% (females).<sup>3</sup>

Estimates from key alcohol experts show that the proportion of adult males and females who had been abstaining (last year before the survey) was 7% (males) and 24% (females). Data is for after year 1995.<sup>4</sup>

## Heavy and hazardous drinkers



Data from the 2003 World Health Survey. Total sample size  $n = 6372$ ; males  $n = 2629$  and females  $n = 3743$ . Sample population aged 18 years and above. Definition used: average consumption of 40 g or more of pure alcohol a day for men and 20 g or more of pure alcohol a day for women.<sup>1</sup>

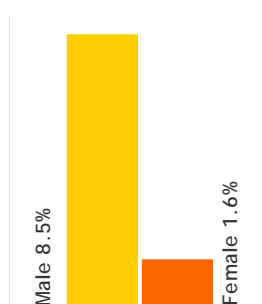
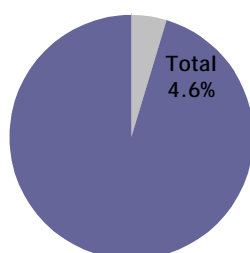
According to the 2003 WHO GENACIS Study (total sample size  $n = 1377$ , males  $n = 688$  and females  $n = 689$ , age range 20 to 64 years; regional survey), the rate of heavy and hazardous drinking among the total population was 12.9% for men and 8% for women. Heavy and hazardous drinking was defined as daily consumption of 40 g or more of pure alcohol for men and 20 g or more of pure alcohol for women.<sup>3</sup>

According to the 2001 National Health Survey (total sample size  $n = 22\ 012$ ; sample population aged 16 years and above), the rate of excessive drinkers was found to be 1.7% (total), 3.2% (males) and 0.2% (females). Excessive drinking was defined as consumption of more than 700 ml of pure alcohol per week.<sup>2</sup>

According to the 2003 World Health Survey (total sample size  $n = 3569$ ; males  $n = 1942$  and females  $n = 1627$ ), the mean value (in grams) of pure alcohol consumed per day among drinkers was 8.1 (total), 11.1 (males) and 4.6 (females).<sup>1</sup>

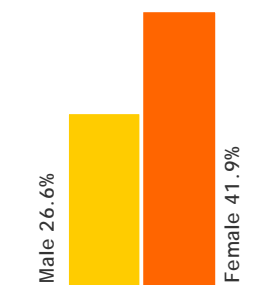
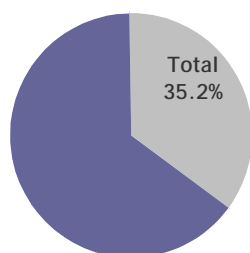
Data from the 1997 Spanish National Household Health Survey of 6396 persons over the age of 16 from a representative sample of non-institutionalised Spaniards found that of those surveyed, 53.2% were weekly drinkers. Mean alcohol consumption among weekly drinkers was 22.6 g/day. Of weekly drinkers, 72.3% were light, 21% moderate and 6.7% heavy drinkers. 23.7% of the total sample surveyed were daily drinkers. Daily drinkers consumed a mean average of 40.7 g/day. As regards daily drinkers, 51.2% were light, 35.3% moderate and 13.5% heavy drinkers. Definitions used: light consumption for men was 21 units or less a week and for women 14 units or less a week; moderate consumption for men was 22 to 50 units a week and for women 15 to 35 units a week; heavy consumption for men was more than 50 units a week and for women more than 35 units a week. A Spanish standard drink unit was set at 10 grams of pure ethanol.<sup>5</sup>

## Heavy episodic drinkers



Data from the 2003 World Health Survey. Total sample size  $n = 6372$ ; males  $n = 2629$  and females  $n = 3743$ . Sample population aged 18 years and above. Definition used: at least once a week consumption of five or more standard drinks in one sitting.<sup>1</sup>

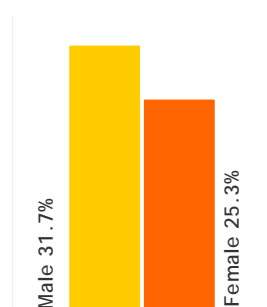
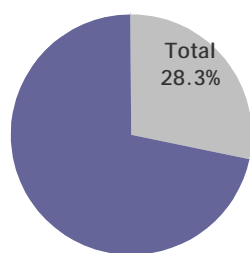
## Youth drinking (lifetime abstainers)



Data from the 2003 World Health Survey. Total sample size  $n = 405$ ; males  $n = 187$  and females  $n = 218$ . Sample population aged 18 to 24 years old.<sup>1</sup>

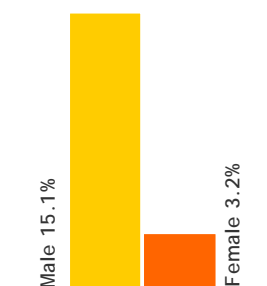
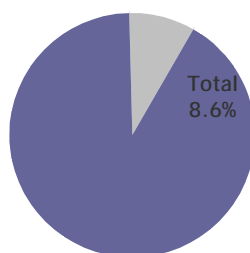
A study comparing two surveys among high school students in Barcelona aged between 13 and 20 years old: one in 1992–1993 (total sample size  $n = 1137$ ; 53.8% male and 46.2% female) and another in 1994–1995 (total sample size  $n = 1094$ ; 53.3% male and 46.7% female) found that the lifetime prevalence rate of alcohol use was 92.5% in the 1992–1993 sample and 77% in the 1994–1995 sample. The percentages of drinkers consuming (for men) more than 280 g pure alcohol per week (about 40 g per day) and (for women) more than 168 g of pure alcohol per week (about 24 g per day) were 8.8% of males and 7.8% of females in 1992–1993 and 7.4% of males and 8.4% of females in 1994–1995. Case-control studies indicate that alcohol-related risks are much higher at these levels of consumption.<sup>6</sup>

## Youth drinking (drink at least weekly)



HBSC survey 2001/2002. Data shows proportion of 15-year-olds who report drinking beer, wine or spirits at least weekly. Total sample size  $n = 1756$ .<sup>7</sup>

## Youth drinking (heavy episodic drinkers)



Data from the 2003 World Health Survey. Total sample size  $n = 405$ ; males  $n = 187$  and females  $n = 218$ . Sample population aged 18 to 24 years old. Definition used: at least once a week consumption of five or more standard drinks in one sitting.<sup>1</sup>

Note: These are preliminary, early-release, unpublished data from WHO's World Health Survey made available exclusively for this report. Some estimates may change in the final analyses of these data.

## Youth drinking (drunkenness)

According to the 2001/2002 HBSC survey (total sample size  $n = 1756$ ), the proportion of 15-year-olds who reported ever having been drunk two or more times was 24.7% for boys and 25.9% for girls.<sup>7</sup>

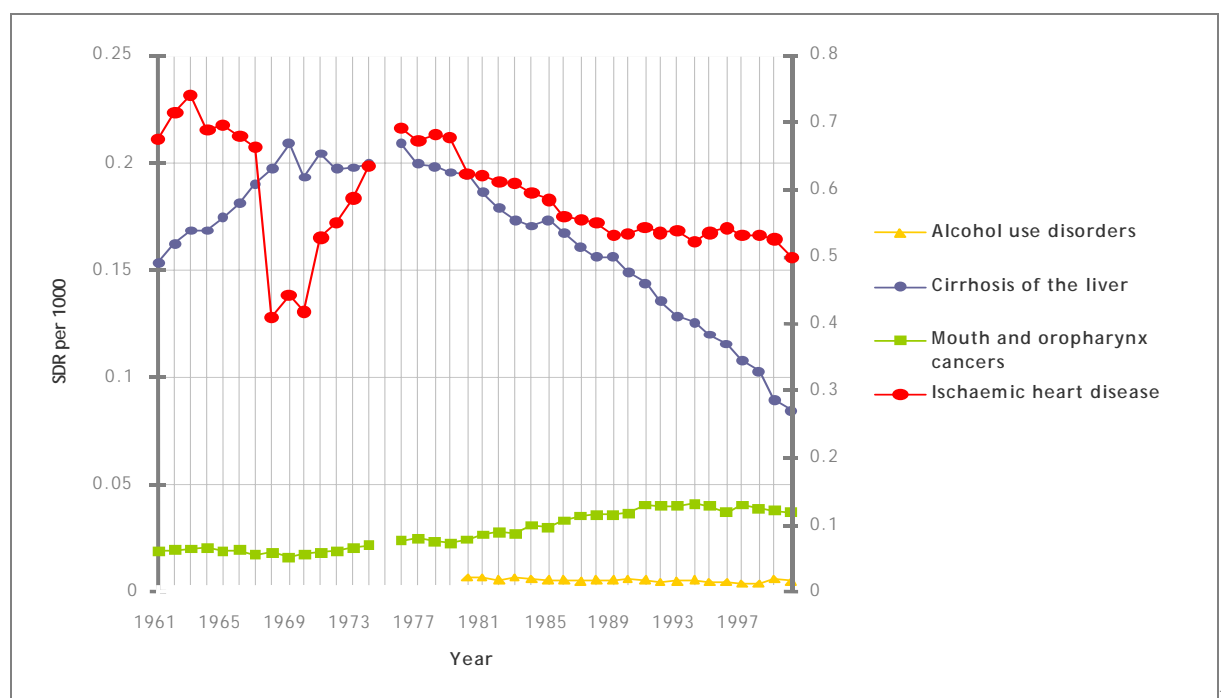
### Unrecorded alcohol consumption

The unrecorded alcohol consumption in Spain is estimated to be 1.0 litre pure alcohol per capita for population older than 15 for the years after 1995 (estimated by a group of key alcohol experts).<sup>4</sup>

### Mortality rates from selected death causes where alcohol is one of the underlying risk factors

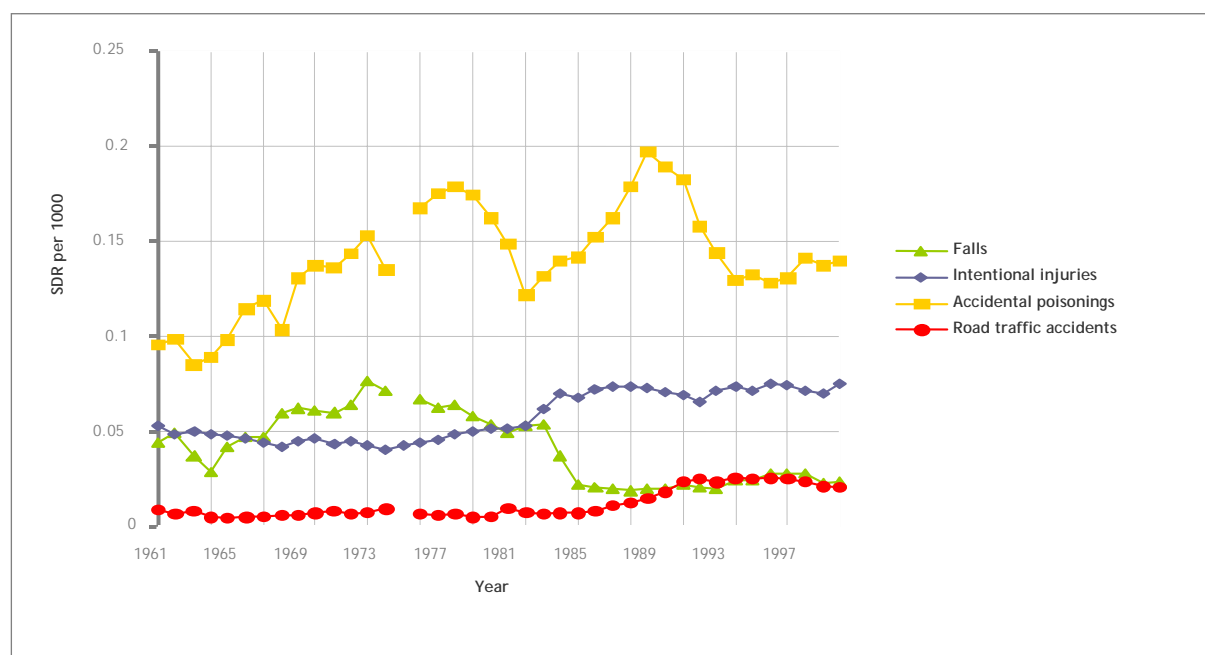
The data represent all the deaths occurring in a country irrespective of whether alcohol was a direct or indirect contributor.

#### Chronic mortality



Note: Chronic mortality time-series measured on two axes, ischaemic heart disease on right axis and the other causes on the left.

#### Acute mortality



Source: WHO Mortality Database

## Morbidity, health and social problems from alcohol use

A study reported that 17% of all occupational accidents can be attributed to alcohol consumption.<sup>8</sup>

According to official statistics for 1998, 41% of all fatal traffic crashes were alcohol-related and 29% were over the illegal limit (80 mg/100 ml).<sup>9</sup>

Statistics of 5745 Spanish drivers killed in fatal road accidents between 1991 and 2000 showed that 43.8% had alcohol in their blood. For one in every three cases (32%) a blood alcohol level over 0.8 g/l was recorded.<sup>10</sup>

A 1993 study looking at patterns of alcohol consumption among Spanish drivers (1016 men and 484 women) found that those who drove regularly were more likely to drink and had a higher alcohol intake. The majority of drinkers recognized that they drove after drinking and 14.3% even acknowledged that last year on some occasions they drove “in a drunken state”. Drinking and driving was more frequently reported by men than by women. Drinking patterns were also related to self-report road accidents in the past three years: 25.3% of regular drinkers were involved in road accidents, a considerably higher frequency of accidents than that found among occasional drinkers (19%), former drinkers (12.2%) or abstainers (12.9%).<sup>11</sup>

A study found that of a total of 2913 admissions to the Internal Medicine Unit of a hospital in the Canary Islands, in 278 cases (9.5%), heavy alcohol consumption was present (drinking alcoholic beverages in excess of 80 g for males and 40 g for females daily). The majority of heavy drinkers are men (90.69%).<sup>12</sup>

In a 2000 study looking at acute intoxications attended at the Emergency Services of the Hospital “Doce de Octubre” of Madrid, alcohol was found to be the predominant non-pharmacological toxic substance involved (representing 75% of non-pharmacological toxic substances involved).<sup>13</sup>

A study looking at the association between regular alcohol consumption and accidents found that for the occurrence of any type of accident, the odds ratios for the 16 to 25 years age group were: 1.37 for moderate drinkers, 1.87 for great drinkers and 2.55 for heavy drinkers. The odds ratios for the 25 to 44 years age group were 1.28, 1.65 and 2.11 for the same levels of consumption.<sup>14</sup>

A time series analysis conducted for the period 1950–1995 found that total alcohol sales was positively and statistically significantly associated with the homicide rate in Spain.<sup>15</sup>

In a study describing death rates and years of life lost prematurely (YLLP) in relation to alcohol consumption in the Canary Islands, it was found that between 1980 and 1998, the number of alcohol-related deaths was 12 614, averaging 6.4% per year and with a male-to-female ratio of approximately 2:1. The main causes of death and YLLP in both men and women were malignant neoplasms, diseases of the digestive system, and alcohol-related accidents, although accidents were by far the main cause producing 50.6% of alcohol-related YLLP in men and 55.5% in women.<sup>16</sup>

The SDR per 100 000 population for chronic liver disease and cirrhosis was 13.57 in 1999 and 10.79 in 2000.<sup>17</sup>

A recent study identified five variables on which performance by children of alcoholic parents was poorer: intelligence, repeating a grade, low academic performance, skipping school days and dropping out of school.<sup>18</sup>

## Country background information

<b>Total population 2003</b>	41 060 000	<b>Life expectancy at birth (2002)</b>	Male	76.1
Adult (15+)	35 311 600		Female	83.0
% under 15	14	<b>Probability of dying under age 5 per 1000 (2002)</b>	Male	5
<b>Population distribution 2001 (%)</b>			Female	5
Urban	78	<b>Gross National Income per capita 2002</b>	US\$	14 430
Rural	22			

Sources: Population and Statistics Division of the United Nations Secretariat, World Bank World Development Indicators database, The World Health Report 2004

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